UNCLE SAM'S GUN SHOP

Work at the Great Navy Yard Ordnance Factory.

MONSTER CANNON MADE

Immense Masses of Metal Handled With Ease and Accuracy by the Big Cranes-Guns Manufactured There That Will Throw a Half Ton Projectile Twelve Miles.

There is perhaps no institution in this country that is so little known generally and at the same time so interesting as the

paval gun factory at the navy yard. Few people are aware of the actual con ditions at the great gun factory here, that the buildings and shops of the factory cover an area of eleven acres, that 800 men are employed and that the entire supervision and peration of the factory are entrusted to operation of the factory are entrusted to officers detailed from the Navy for the purpose. To navalofficers, indeed, is due the greatest measure of the praise for the excellent results since its beginning, for it has been almost entirely by their efforts with those in power that the factory has been maintained at its high standard of efficiency and that inventions and improvements, produced and suggested by them, have been tried and put into actual operation in the gon shops, giving this country certain advantages in the manufacture of heavy ordnance over all other nations in the world. world.

AN IMMENSE PLACE.

AN IMMENSE PLACE.

On first entering the large gun shop on the main street in the navy yard the visitor, while impressed with the immensity of the place and the whirr of the machinery, finds it different from the factories of the North filled with men, each at work on his own in the or machine. The tools in the large shop, from 50 to 130 feet in length, take up so much room that the operatives, only two or three to each lathe, are not to be seen in some cases. There are two gun shops, the north and south gun shops, but they, together with what is technically known as the shrinking pit, in the center, are all in one building.

This building is about 650 feet long and at one part 130 feet wide. In the north gun shop are made the immense 13-inch guns for use on the first class battleships. Only twelve 13-inch breech-loading rifles have so far been authorized, and these are all practically completed, the work done on them on the occasion of the visit of The Times, being the final turning and adjusting. Six of these guns have been proved. Four have been issued to the Indiana, one to the Oregon and another is to be shipped as soon as the car for its transportation can be obtained. The remaining two guns for the Oregon can be shipped as soon as the car for its transportation can be obtained. The remaining two guns for the Oregon at a be shipped as soon as they are proved at the naval ordinance proving ground at Indian Head.

In the north gun shop the casual visitor

ground at Indian Head.

In the north gun shop the casual visitor may see immease lathes 130 feet long, used for boting and turning guns fifty feet in

length.

The largest of these lathes will be used for the 16-inch guns, which will weigh 110 toos. In another part of the shop there are four lathes which are used for the 13-inch guns, and one of them is capable of working on a 12-inch gun. This 130 foot lathe is the largest appliance of its kind in the world. kind in the world.

RIFLING MECHANISM.

RIFLING MECHANISM.

In this north gun shop, too, is the rifling mechanism. The rifling head of this machine is an invention of the officers at the yard. The machine itself differs from the English and other machines in the fact that it cuts four grooves at the same time. While the English rifling machine is pulled through the gun the one in use at our naval manufactory is pushed through and is believed to be stronger. The rifling head is an ingenious mechanism as complicated as the works of a watch, but it so adjusts the boring parts that the turnings are accurate to the one-thousandth

but it so adjusts the boring parts that the furnings are accurate to the one-thousandth part of an inch.

Overhead throughout this enormous building is a track, supported by steel uprights upon which run two enormous traveling cranes. These cranes embody all of the improvements to be desired in handling large weights. By the manipulation of levers in an iron car, which hangs below the crane, on a signal from the master mechanic the engineer can lift the most bulky and ponderous of material in any direction desired.

This is accomplished very simply by two

This is accomplished very simply by two otions of the hanging chains, one parallel to the length of the building, and the other opposite to it, the result of the two simultaneous motions being directed with great accuracy by the engineer at the levers in the car. By means of teel books attached to heavy straps are almost entirely free from socialent to the steel or danger to the employes. So skilled are the mechanics in the mani-pulation of the cranes and the material that a nuge block of copper, weighing perhaps two or three tans, is handled as if it were a plaything.

ASSEMBLING THE PARTS.

Although there is a general idea in re wer gun construction and the process of building up, little is known in regard to the actual act of assembling the parts. Between the north gun shop, where the big guns are made, and the south gun shops, where the small guns are manu-factured, is the shrinking pit. This is a deep, brick-ined hole, cut in the floor of the building. There are different depths at which men may stand on stagings con-structed of wooden gratings so that the mechanics during the process of assembling can render assistance at different

The long steel tube, which is to become the and hoops may be put on conveniently Cold water from a circular copper tube Cold water from a circular copper tube, which is piaced around it and held by an employe, is continually squirted on the tube in order to prevent any expansion, be it ever so slight, by the heat radiated from the furnaces near by and to keep it cool while the jacket and boops are being placed

At the east end of the pit is one of the heating furnaces. In this furnace the jacket has been kept for twenty-four hours, measured carefully from time to time, both success in the assembling, for the inside of the jacket cannot vary in diameter the one-thousandth part of an inch from the cal-culated width on the outside of the tube. When all is ready one of the traveling orance is brought over and the top of the furnace is lifted off. outside and in, in order to assure abs

PUTTING THE JACKET ON. Immediately the other crane takes hold of the jacket and brings it over until it is directly above the upright tube in the pit. The interior of the jacket is carefully wiped out in order that no particle of dust or dirt out in order that no particle of dust or dir-may interfere as it is slipped over the tube. The great difficulties of this performance may be understood when it is known that the expanded jacket is less than one-tenth of an inch greater than the exterior diam-eter of the tube, and that the jacket must be lowered over the whole length of the interference of the control of the control of the without rubbing or scratching.

without rubbing or scratching.

This operation is most difficult, and, in fact, notwithstanding the great number of guns that are assembled at the factory every month, and the experience the menhave gained in the work, there are so many dangers that the officers in charge are never sure of their results until the entire

HOT AIR USED FOR HEATING. Coal was formerly the heating power used to expand the jackets, but

used to expand the jackets, but it was found that the dust and grime gathered in the mirror-like surface of the interior of the gnn and seriously inserfered with the operation. Het air is now used in its place, and the dangers of the operation have been in great part removed.

On account of the danger of the material cooling, there is at the longest but about lifteen minutes for the entire operation and every man must do his best, and do it suickly.

The thirteen-inch gun is forty feet long, withstanding the tour feet in diameter, weights sixty and one-Harper's Weekly.

half tons, fires a charge of 550 pounds of powder, which sends a projectile weigh-ing half a ton a distance of twelve miles

with accuracy.

The gunshops are only a part, although an important one, of the immense establishment. There is a building 43x65 feet where all of the menuts and carriages are built. Besides this building there is a broaze foundry, a pattern shop, a copper rolling mill, together with the different smithshops and offices and drafting rooms for the officers.

During the last year, 22,926 projectiles have been machined, banded, and otherwise prepared for service as follows: 1,643 armor-piercing projectiles, 49 semi-armor-piercing projectiles, 10 cast-steel shot, 4 cast-steel shells, and 20,658 forged steel shells. There have been also manufactured at the yard for the United States Army fifty cast-iron shells, and 300 shrapnet. Places, primers, gunlocks, tools, cartridge bags, and other similar articles have been made in large quantities.

There is in force at the gun factory s There is in force at the gun factory a system of registration of all capable mechanics, which gives the officers at the establishment a long list of available nien upon which they can draw at any time. By this system the work of the men at the factory is stimulated, for they know that upon any failure on their part to come up to the requirements of their position that they will be dropped from the active list unless some good cause is assigned for their tailure. In the shops one is impressed by the diligence of the men.

They go about their work seriously; the is hittle loking on conversation, and the few words spoken relate to the work they have in hand. Mr. Theodore F. Jewell,



What Can Be Done With His Miles of Red Strings.

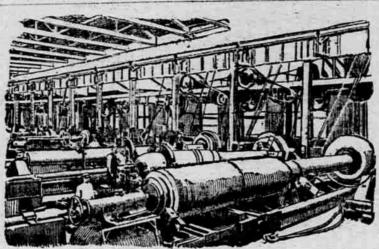
COULD GIRDLE THE GLOBE

How a Crimson Awning Could Be Made for Pennsylvanal Avenue. Pink Streak Across the Continent. Pants for Soldiers and Petticouts for Their Wives.

Blue envelopes, yellow slips and red tape are only some of the badges of national and international transactions by mail. John Bull usually speaks to Uncle Sam under blue cover, while Uncle Sam speaks to his own people in yellow slips, and with what they call red, but which is really pink, tape.

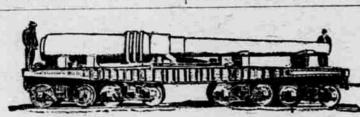
The President deals in yellow slips, while Lower Houses of Congress get the whol world of news, letters, papers and parcels done up in the alleged red tape.

Red tape is somehow usually thought of meetion with the court of chancery and the circumlocution office. Red tape is a aggravating a sight to a man who is in a



13-Inch Guns on the Lathes

the superintendent, recently made a report to the department commander, in which he stated that the completion of the guns already authorized and the rejection of so large a proportion of gun forgings have caused a gradual reduction in the number of workmen employed in the gun shops. The reduction, he says, has now reached a point when any further diminution of the force will necessitate the discharge of workmen whose experience in this line of work renders them most valuable men.



One great disadvantage of so reduced a force is that the cost of production of guns turned out under present conditions must be considerably increased over that of guns manufactured while the shop was at

its full enpacity.

It will, therefore, be seen that the gov-It will, therefore, be seen that the government has demonstrated its capability for doing this work itself, and it may be safely said that in the event of a war this country has now the experience necessary to construct high-power guns in large quantities, which for general excellence and reliability will be unsurpassed by any country in the world.

Frightened the Bride to Death.

Superstition in Bohemia has claimed another victim. In the Church of Chrastian. at risek, in Bohennia, a marriage was about to be solemnized between Anna Roslin, aged nineteen, and a youth of her choice. Bride and bridegroom stood already before the altar, were were lighted tapers. Before the pricas could unite the bridal pair one of the tapers became suddenly extinguished. A loud shriek came from the bride, and she gasted, "Meine Kerze ist erloschen" inv gasped, "Meine Kerze ist erloschen" (my taper is extinguished), and sank unconscious into the arms of the bridegroom. Immeinto the arms of the bridgeroom. Immediately all attention was turned to the condition of the bridge. Several attempts were made to revive the poor girl, but in vain. The bride, in her chapiet and vell, died at

the altar rails.

The superstition of the villages of the plain is, that if a lighted taper becomes extinguished on either side of the altar, the person standing on that side of the altar where the light went out will suffer dire the aliar rails. calamity.-London News.

Illustrating a Poem. The teacher of a primary school in the mission read "The Old Oaken Bucket" to
the little tots and explained it to them very
carefully. Then she asked them to copy the
first stanza from the blackboard, and illustrate as the artists illustrate a story in
the daily papers. One little girl handed
in her verse with several little dots between two of the lines, a circle, a half
dozen dots and three buckets.

"Lizzie, I don't understand this," said
the teacher. "What is that circle?"
"Ohe, that's the well."
"And why have you three buckets?"
"One is the oaken bucket, one is the iron-

One is the oaken bucket, one is the iron

"One is the oaken bucket, one is the broket bound bucket and the other is the bucket that bung in the well."
"Then what are all these little dots?"
"Why, those are the loved spots which my infancy knew."—San Francisco Post.

Another Use for Balloon Sleeves. Another Use for Balloon Sleeves.

A use for the balloon sleeves that even the somber prophet Ezekiel did not think beneath his fulminations was shown by Mrs. Mary Morrison some days ago at Port Townsend in Washington. The lady lad crossed over from Victoria, and while in transit bad attracted the suspicious eye of custom house officer by the exceedingly bouffant appearance of her costume. Upon investigation it was found that five cans of oplum were concealed in her sleeves. Fer daughter, a girloftwelve, who accompanied her, was allowed to step outside, where she relieved her feelings by a burst of tears she relieved ber feelings by a burst of tears and her person of twelve tins of the precious drug, which the well-trained child dexter-ously threw into a vacant lot.—Harper's Weekly.

On the Trail of Trilby.

Albert Vandam, the author of "An Englishman in Paris," has been hunting "on the trail of Trilby" in Paris, and publishes the results of his quests in the December Forum. Besides giving the true names of streets and localities which figure in Du Maurier's story, and various information about them, he has something of especial interest to say about the susceptibility of painters' models to hypnotic influences. It seems that in their poses, which are often wearisome, they are apt to bring themselves as nearly as possible to a state of unconsciousness, and when in that condition are curiously receptive of the impressions of another person's will. Mr. Vandam finds a striking facial likeness between Trilby as Du Maurier has drawn her and Flise Duval, a model of fame in Paris of a period about twenty-years subsequent to the Trilby era. The Duval, it seems, was not infrequently hypnotized by mischievous art students, and had some unpleasant experiences in consequence. Mr. Vandam cannot get rid of the idea that there is a connection between Trilby and her, not withstanding the disparity of dates.—

Harper's Weekly. On the Trail of Trilby.

400 members who may be said to be swaddled, from their official infancy, in tape. If each of them only got ten feet a day the red tape line would be 400 feet in length, but considering the big piles of country papers and parcels it is more like infant, but the considering the big piles of country papers and parcels it is more like infant, which will make 600 feet or fifteen feet, which will make 600 feet or

200 yards per diem.

In one month they get 18,000 linear feet of the stuff, and in the long session of about eight months, they receive 144,000 feet.

As there are 5,280 feet in a mile this bundle of tape if unrolled would cover a distance of twenty miles.

ONE MILE A YEAR.

Every member of the lower house, if he serves only one term, gets each year 5,475 feet, which is more than a mile per year, or feet, which is more than a mine per year, of more than two miles in his two years of service. A Senator would get in his six years six miles and twelve hundred feet.

As each gets about a mile a year, the whole body gets four hundred miles of it per annum, and this would be enough to the person than a wayner from the miles.

per annum, and this would be enough to string Pennsylvania avenue from the apital to the Treasury exactly four hundred times. This tape is a quarter of an inch wide. As four hundred miles of it are spun in a year for the House and Senate that means a line an inch wide and 528,250 feet long, or a line a foot wide 44,000 feet long. If

or a line a foot wide 44,000 feet long. If this were reduced to square measure it would give a boit of nearly 5,000 yards of cloth, all wool and a yard wide. In one year the tape would therefore make trousers for two regiments of the standing army, and as there are supposed to be about 25,000 men in the army, the whole outfit could have been dressed out in this gorgeous outfit had Congress begun to economize on red tape about fifteen years

ago.

To bring the matter, however, down to the present year, if Congress will only abolish the red tape business, and have the next year's stuff manufactured into a bolt of cloth it will furnish red pettleoats, which is a favorite color, for all the soldiers wives in the army.

Somebody has gone to the trouble to calculate what the whole government at Washington uses in tape during the year. It has been found that the Senate and House represent, or rather consume, only one-tenth of the whole amount, so that the whole line for one year would be four thousand miles. That means that the yearly line would reach from New York to San Francisco, and stretch out a thousand miles into cisco, and stretch out a thousand miles into the Pacific ocean.

EQUIVALENT IN CLOTHING.

EQUIVALENT IN CLOTHING.

This is a tremendous consideration when arithmetic gets an inning with it. A line four thousand miles long and a quarter of an inch wide is a line twenty-seven miles long and a yard wide or forty-seven thousand for his would clothe seventeen thousand soldiers with pantaloons or on the same average make red underwear for about half as many female camp followers.

As it is twenty-seven miles long and a yard wide it would make a sheet a mile long and twenty-seven yards wide or an awning for Pennsylvania avenue reaching from the Capitol to the Treasury, eighty-one feet wide.

Island into the middle of Germany and would reach exactly from washington to the center of the earth.

Theagregatefor a year would completely cover the Capitol and the Treesury and the Army and Navy and the Pension Office. It would make a pink carpet for nearly every park in Washington.

If a man jumped on the yellow car at Seventh and Pennsylvania a venue with one end of the tape in his band and he rode around the quadrilateral. It Pourteenth to U, down U to Beventh, down Seventh to the avenue, and the avenue to Fifteenth, it would take him one thousand hours to unravel the immenso ball place is manufactured in one year. He would be forty-two days, working twentry foul hours each day, at this work before the last of the tape was recled off, and he would have left behind him one thousand streamers on each of the streets named.

What becomes of all this tape is not known, however, that if it were saved for have taken one end of it in his fingers and girdled the globe with it.

W. E. SMITH'S COMMUNITY.

To Be Located on the Bank of the Sacramento River.

There has been considerable interest a wakened lately in a new colonization scheme for Americans, which, the men who have planned it say, is neither philanthropical nor commercial, the latter word being used in the sense of large speculative profits. Neither is it communistic in the ordinary sense of the word, although it is co-operative The plan is the result of the observations

of William E. Smith, editor of the "Irri gation Age," and for two years president of the National Irrigation Congress, and has for its object, primarily, the reclaiming of so-called arid lands by irrigation, and secondarily, the establishment of agricultural and manufacturing communities on a sound financial basis, in which the colonists will own individually small farms, and will own in common, as members of a stock company, the manufacturing interests of a community which will be closely connected with the agricultural finerests. The plan of Mr. Smith is the outcome of a study of the various colonial systems of the world, and claims to embrace all their best points, with most of their bad ones climinated. The plan, in short, is as follows: A company, of which Mr. Smith is one of the leading members, gets an option on a large tractof land. A village site is chosen and divided into a number of plots. One hundred of these are of an acre in extent and are to be used for the homes of the secondarily, the establishment of agricul

in the Lathes.

osed colony is the irrigation system, upon which, of course, the very life of the enterprise depends, for without it no agriculture is possible. With the land goes the absolute water right, for the title to the water appropriation and canal system goes to the company without charge. While the rainfall in the Sacramento Valley is sufficient for wheat and early vegetable crops, it is not sufficient for the diversified farming and intensified cultivation contemplated. By having irrigation until the middle of July, as is desired, it is possible to raise successive crops of vegetables and berries and get the lighest results in the orchards. Theauthor of this scheme, when he formed it, had in mind the emigration of a thrifty class of Americans to the West, where, with a small capital, they could attain a competence. At the same time there would be formed a number of communities of small, prosperous farmers, adding to a class that constitutes the backbarger of the country.

small, prosperous farmers, adding to a class that constitutes the backbone of the country. A community like the one proposed has already been started in Payette Valley, Idaho, and In the two wars of its advictory. and in the two years of its existence it has prospered greatly. It is existnated that a capital of \$670 is sufficient to start a family

capital of \$6.70 is sufficient to start a family in the new place—that is, on twenty acres of land, and \$4.47 on ten acres.

In return for this, it is said, that even when prices are low, there can be made from \$50 to \$100 net per acre above the yearly living expenses. In the way of products are mentioned all the grains, berries, vegetables, and fruit, and such semi-tropic products as oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates, olives and figs. The colony borders on the \$acramento River, so hesides good railroad facilities, it has a clear waterway to \$ucramento and \$an.

Francisco.

T. B. Wakeman of New York city, who is interested in the colony, says that the idea is taken chiefly from the old New England in advisory committee of the is taken chiefly from the old New England colony. An advisory committee of the promoters takes charge of the colony until it is well established, and then turns everything over to the colonists to run as they please. The colonists become alsolutely independent, owning their own land and its products, and having a proportionate interest in the company, composed solely of

its products, and having a proportionate interest in the company composed solely of themselves, which owns and controls not only the village, but all the industries connected therewith.

A considerable capital was required to purchase the colony tract, survey and construct canals, develop plans, and carry them into effect. A price has been put-on the land that will return the capital, and a reasonable compensation for the risk, time, and labor involved in the undertaking, but no large profits are sought. The prices are placed at the lowest safe figure, while the irrigation plant, village site, domestic water, electric light, and power franchises are fransferred to the people absolutely, so that so one can exact perpetual tribute from their use. The colony will be communistic so far as the municipality alone is concerned, but the common ownership goes no further than that.

First Reporter—What of that? It was a scoop all the same.—Boston Traveller.

Red-Headed Washington Women Are Smart But Hot-Tempered.

WHAT MAKES WHITE LOCKS

The Marror Woman With Fine, Light Brown Hair Makes the Best Helpmate-American Women Are Care less About the Most Important Fea ture of Their Tollet.

"Ze American lady is much prettier zan

ze lady abroad," said monsieur, the hair dresser, "but she don't yet know how to care for ze hair. She will make her fine toilet of ze elegant costume an' ze costly diamonds an' zen think she is ready for ze ball. But she forget too often her hair.' Then monsieur sat down and told of Times reporter all about Washington people who have their hair dressed. Monsieu is well versed in his study because he is nov a middle-aged man, and he began to study the hair and scalp when he was a 14-year-old boy in sunny France. He is happy because he is deeply intersted in his profe sion and because his business is good, for

draws from the largest and best class

of hair-dresser patrons in the city.
"Yes, I vill some day write a book,"
sald he, "for I have long studied ze scalp and its downy coating. I vill show pic-tures of ze hair ven it is diseased an' ven it is veil, an' tell how to keep it nice." Then he clipped some hairs from the re-porter's head and placed them under a strong porter's head and placed them under a strong microscope, where they resembled great straws of some brownish, transparent color with little-cells all along like an elongated section of honeycomb. Then he placed a discased hair under she glass. The hair had been clipped from the head of a person addicted to the use of mercury, and the poison had left the hirsute thread a mere chain of grayish matter that resembled a decayed bone.

LOOKED LIKE A POST.

A piece of the scalp skin with a hair grow-ing down looked beneath the microscope like a post stuck in a portion of transparent ground. A coil of hair that, though a single hair and though the coil was not over a quarter of an inch in diameter, looked like a well-developed snake, was slid under the

magnifying glass.
"Zatis a hair from ze head of a person who lives in ze country an' only washes ze hair vonce in six months or so," explained monsieur.

monsieur.

Great spots appeared along the sides of the hair, like windows in a distant tene ment house.

The hair dresser repeated that it is the height of impropriety to lavishly prepare for some social function and neglect the

for some social function and neglect the hair, though, said he, it is very often done in this country. There is one well-known society woman in Washington who realizes that fact just as much as monsieur.

"My table never looks well," says she. "if the guests seat themselves around it and some one has neglected her hair. I can tell in a second whether a hair-dresser has been there or not, and I believe the gentlemen can, too."

It too often happens, the hair-dresser expiained, that the lady leaves the subject of her hair to her maid. She will depend on her colored servant, maybe one that has

of her hair to her maid. She will depend on her colored servant, maybe one that has been in her service a score of years, to tell whether "it looks right." After the maid has put in her best-efforts, and stuck a brilliant rose behind the diamond thara, she will tell her lady so, and the latter is

gratified.
"If ze Americans were as careful with the hair as ze French people," said the artist, "it would take thirty hair-dressers to where there is now one. No lady would zink of going to a reception or dinner without visiting her hair-dresser, just like her husband visits ze barber. But our her husband visits ze barber. But our customers are on ze increase. We teach ze maid how to do it well enough for every-day, an' on big occasions zhey come to ze

hair-dresser."
"Is it true that you can tell character by the 'Ah, yes, no-o; zhat is, you can some times, but zhen, not always. There are exceptions. Here's what I do know. Ze homely lady is much harder to please, no difference what color be her hair, zhan ze difference what color be her hair, zhan zo pretty woman. She knows zhat she has much to lose and leetle to gain. Zhen invariably a spoiled or humored young lady is difficult to please.

CHANGE TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

"I find, too, zat ze bionde-baired young woman almost always wants to change ze color of ze hair. She vants it lighter or darker. One of my lady customers has no faith in blonde girls. She says, 'Don't trust her.' My experience has taught me zat she with ze almost colorless, ashy, blonde hair is more impulsive than ze other girls. She is loving an' fickle an' very good company while zey like you, but zheir love is flecting."

As a rule red hair is indicative of a per As a rule red hair is indicative of a person either very good or very bad, explained monsieur. Women with fine red hair are generally very smart and determined, and can do about anything they attempt. They are well-mannered and can talk and charm, but they are irritable, quarrelsome and selfish. Too much dependence should not be put in them, it is contended by the hair-dressers. Those who have rich, dark-red hair have amiable dispositions.

Dark-brown hair, said monsieur, is a sign of a loyal, affectionate disposition. There is lots of sentiment in the bead under it, and there is generally a big, warm heart

There is lots of sentiment in the nead under it, and there is generally a big, warm heart in the bosom below. Enjoyment and suffer-ing are of proportionate keemess. A man or woman with fine light or brown bair makes the best husband or wife, is the advice given to spouse hunters, and are almost always of more even temperament than their very light or very dark-haired brothers and dis-ters.

light or very dark ters.

People with black hair, the man explained, are more tempestuous than those with lighter shades of hirsuic decoration.

Women with fine black hair are high-strung.

at occasion that the bair dresser finds stomer who wants it dyed. They must re be pulled out, for, as is well knows, an operation is very injurious to the

such an operation is very injurious to the eyes.

The hair turns gray, monsicur explained, because of the over-abundance of certain minerals in the blood. That is the reason said he, that the stories of people's hair sometimes turning suddenly white in a single night through fear or other causes are not true. It is impossible, though something extraordinary may start the change on the organic matter flowing to the hair, and the change thus begun will have been accomplished in about three months.

The reason so many American men are baid, monsieur explained, is because they have their hair cipped so much when young. The nien abroad do not do this, and the "cippers" in the foreign barbershop are not known. Hence the foreign equain is usually blessed with a heavy head of hair. While Monsteur admitted that close cutting made the hair grow faster and thicker while the youth is growing, yet through that very reason it is injurious. It makes it grow too fast and without sufficient strength for a while, and then the tables turn, and repeated cipping will result in utter baldness.

Again, baldness is often the result of great brainwork and it frequently happens that men think their hairs away. This rolle though has its exceptions to prove it, too, for monsiour says that among bis gentlemen customers is a professor who is known to be a great student and thinker and that about three times a year the professor must have his locks shorn like Sampson's in order to stop their over-luxuriant growth.

about three times a year the professor must have his locks shorn like Sampson's in order to stop their over-luxuriant growth.

Monsieur says that lots of care should be taken in washing the hair. In fact that is the great feat of the professional hair-dresser. The head does not want to be given a massage treatment as if one were sandpapering a piece of woodwork. Think of rubbing the nose violently up and down, says he. Only those parts of the body where there are muscles are intended to be treated to the drubbing they get in a massage parlor. Wash the scalp and hair gently, says he, for there is no necessity in classing the latter out.

And then monsieur has a way of drying the hair. It is a tall machine that is not a little bit suggestive of the back of an electrocution chair when it is moved up behind the patron's chair. An awaing-shaped protuberance extends over madamoiseile's head after the locks are washed and then the gas is lighted in the little-furnace below.

There are no squeaking fans to annoy madamoiseile, and while the heat is in line.

and then the gas is lighted in the little furnace below.

There are no squeaking fans to annoy madamoiselle, and while, the heat is taking away the moisture she sits reviewing an album of photographs of the heads of nobility to see which head dressing she admires the most. In twenty minutes at the longest her hair is dry.

"Zat machine is my own invention," said monsieur. "It's funny. My nose put ze idea into my head. Zat awning look a little like a nose, too, but zat was not it. It was ze smell of ze drying hair. So often ze lock were dirty, an' when zhey were vet zhey smell so badly an' ze fan made it worse. My machine take away all ze disagrecable My machine take away all ze disagreeable

Monsieur said the hair of the people of Southern nations is generally coarser than that of their Northern cousins.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Market. Furnished by Frank Wilson Brown, broker. No. 1835 F street.

Chicago Grain Market				
	Op'a	High.	Low.	Clos.
WHEAT:	5576 5794	557g 58%	57% 57%	8574 8534
CORN: anuary	2056 2756	26-34 28-34	25% 27%	28B
OATS:	1894-36	1834	1834-76	185 ₈ B
BHURFY	8.45 8.52	8,25 8.67	8.45 8.80	8.50 8.87
anuary	5,25 5,47	4.25 5.47	5.22 5.45	5.23
SPARE RIBS	4.20	4,25 4,50B	4,90	4.25 4.50B

Cotton Open, High Low, Close 7.79 7.81B 7.76 7.81B 7.85 7.90 7.83 7.90 7.93 7.96 7.90 7.90 8.03 4.06 8.00 8.05

Washington Stock Exchangs. Sales-Lincoln Fire Ina, 10 at 8; Morgon haler Libetype, 7 at 2:2

U. S. 48. 1925.
U. S. 59. 1924.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDA
19 1859 "30-year Funding" gold.
7a 1931 "Water Stock" currency.
7a 1933 "Water Stock" currency.
356 1934 "Funding" currency.
356 1935 "Funding" currency. Smartness and meanness are said to go together under coarse, blackhair. The darker shades of hair denote strong feelings and lots of sentiment.

"Is it true that fine, silky hair is an indication of the presence of blue blood." asked the reporter.

"No, no," replied monsieur. "I have dressed ze heads of royalty, an' found zheir hair just so coarse as on ze commonest peasant. On ze other hand, zhere are poor shop girls zhat I have seen with ze most beautiful heads of rich, silky hair. Ze child of common extraction has often as fine hair as ze child of ze Son of ze Revolution or ze Colonial Dame."

Gray hair has now become to be regard-125



"Did yer enjoy yerself yesterday, Bill?" "Can't yer see?"

You Owe Yourself

A New Year's gift. Something in the sensible line is always best. Here are a few suggestions of things that are bound to be of use.

\$6.00 Ladies' Conts and Capes \$4.75 \$5.00 Ludies' Coats and \$1.25 Wrappers 98c 25c Cashmere Gloves 19c 75c R. & G. Corset 67c 75c Scarlet Underwear .. 44c 39c Canton Plannel Draw-

10c Hose—Men's, Ladies'
and Children's 5c
8c Gingham and Calico . 6c
6½c Unbleached Cotton . 5c 5c Unbleached Cotton .. 31/2c 61/2c Bleached Cotton 41/2c 25c Initialed H'dk'fs . . . 121/6c 5c Handkerchiefs

15c Towels 2 for 15c 5c Toilet Soap 2 for 5c

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and others whose occupations prevent them from making deposits during regular banking bours will find it con-venient to visit the

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Georgetown and Tenallytown
GAS AND ELEC. LIGHT STOCK. Washington tons.

Georgetown tias.
U. N. Electric Light.
INSURANCE STOCKS 130